

REMARKS

Claims 1 to 24 remain in this application. A proposed drawing correction is being submitted herewith for approval to illustrate the plate of claim 17. The specification has been amended in a corresponding manner. No new matter is believed to have been entered in this regard.

Reconsideration of the rejection of the claims is requested.

Claim 1 has been rejected as being unpatentable over Wohlhuter in view of Lin.

The Examiner acknowledges that Wohlhuter does not show the pin 13 as being mounted transversely of the tubular member 2 but alleges that it would have been obvious to mount the pin transversely of the tubular member in view of the teachings of Lin because it would allow for easy lock and unlocking of the tubular members and for easy tilting of the structure allegedly taught by Lin. Issue is taken in this respect.

Wohlhuter illustrates a structure in Figs. 1 and 2 wherein three radially disposed bores 7, 8, and 9 are disposed in the member 6. In addition, a spring-biased pin 11 has a head 13 which is disposed in one or another of these bores. In order to move the head 13 of the pin 11 out of a bore 6, 7, 9, it appears that a slider mechanism 14, 16 is moved upwardly (see Fig. 1) to move the pin head 13 upwardly.

Figs. 5 and 6 of Wohlhuter appear to show a modification in which a spring biased "button" 19 may be pushed inwardly in order to move a "tang" 21 out of one of a series of circumferentially disposed bores 22 in the side of the member 23.

It is respectfully submitted that if one in ordinary skill in the art wished to mount the pin 11, 13 of Wohlhuter transversely, that the embodiments of Figs. 5 and 6 would be used. This is the teaching of Wohlhuter. To do otherwise would be to destroy the teachings of Wohlhuter.

Further, the embodiment of Figs. 5 and 6 of Wohlhuter and the proposed modification of the embodiment of Figs. 1 to 4 of Wohlhuter with the teachings of Lin would not result in the claimed structure. That is to say, claim 1 requires a catch to have "a plurality of recesses at an end" as well as "a pin mounted. . . transversely of and in one of said recesses of said catch. . .". As can be seen in Figs. 5 and 6 of Wohlhuter, the bores 22 are not in the end of the member 23 nor are the grooves 14 of Lin in the end of the member 1. Further, the "tang" 21 of Wohlhuter is not disposed transversely of a bore 22 but is instead coaxial of the bore 22.

As can be seen in Figs. 2 and 3 of applicant's drawings, the recesses 44 are at the end of the catch 42 and the pin 48 is disposed transversely of and in one of the recesses 44. Neither Wohlhuter nor Lin describes or teaches such a structure.

In view of the above, a rejection of claim 1 as being unpatentable over Wohlhuter in view of Lin is not warranted pursuant to the provisions of 35 USC 103.

Claims 2 to 8 depend from claim 1 and are believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

Further, claim 4 requires a spring means to include a coil spring abutting the pin and "a plate secured in said other of said tubular members and abutting said coil spring". Neither Wohlhuter nor Lin describes or teaches such a structure. Note is made that this structure is now illustrated in the proposed new Fig. 10 of applicant's drawings. Accordingly, a rejection of claim 4 is not believed to be warranted pursuant to the provisions of 35 USC 103.

Note is made of the Examiners allegation that that the end of the tubular member 2 of Wohlhuter constitutes a "plate". Issue is taken in this respect. Member 2 of

Wohlhuter is itself partially hollowed and does not have a plate secured in the hollowed section.

Claim 8 depends from claim 1 requires a tubular member to have "elongated slots" and that the pin "projects through said slots for grasping thereof". Neither Wohlhuter nor Lin describes or teaches such a structure. Accordingly, claim 8 is believed to be further allowable over the references of record pursuant to the provisions of 35 USC 102 and 103.

Claim 9 contains recitations similar to claim 1 and is believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

Claims 10 to 14 depend from claim 9 and are believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

Claim 12 contains recitations similar to claim 4 and is believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

Claim 14 contains recitations similar to claim 8 and is believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

Claim 15 is directed to a tilt mechanism and contains recitations similar to claim 1 and is believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

Claims 16 to 24 depend from claim 15 and are believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

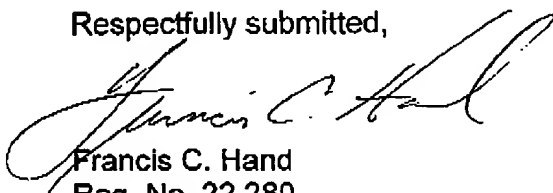
Claim 17 contains recitations similar to claim 4 and is believed to be allowable for similar reasons. Further, claim 18 depends from claim 17 and further requires that the plate be "frictionally secured within and transversely of said second member". None of the references describes or teaches such a structure.

Claim 24 contains recitation similar to claim 8 and is believed to be allowable for similar reasons.

The remaining references have been reviewed; however, none is believed to be further pertinent to the claimed taken alone or in combination.

The application is believed to be in condition for allowance and such is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



Francis C. Hand
Reg. No. 22,280
CARELLA, BYRNE BAIN, GILFILLAN,
CECCHI, STEWART & OLSTEIN
Six Becker Farm Road
Roseland, NJ 07068
Phone: 973-994-1700
Fax: 973-994-1744

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